UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/420
11 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1053 (1996) on 23 April 1996, I addressed a letter to President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, seeking his reaction to the measures envisaged by the Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution, including the possible deployment of United Nations observers in the airfields in eastern Zaire and at other transportation points along the Zaire-Rwanda border.

In a letter addressed to me on 29 May 1996, President Mobutu requested that United Nations observers be deployed to North and South Kivu for the purpose of exercising surveillance over the flow of goods through the airports of Goma and Bukavu, and of monitoring the movement of persons along the common borders of Zaire with Rwanda and Burundi. A copy of President Mobutu's letter is attached for the information of the members of the Council.

In the light of the position adopted by the President of Zaire, and as requested by the Security Council, I am also consulting other States neighbouring Rwanda with regard to these measures, and will inform the Council of their reaction in due course.

It is also my intention to dispatch a technical mission to the area to collect the necessary information and prepare a report on the basis of which I would submit appropriate recommendations to the Security Council for the eventual deployment of United Nations observers. Such deployment will of course be possible only if the required financial resources are made available.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

[Original: French]

Letter dated 29 May 1996 from the President of the Republic of Zaire addressed to the Secretary-General

As you know, Zaire generously opened its borders to refugees following the outbreak of the ethnic conflicts in the Great Lakes region. The large number of these refugees and their chaotic dispersal in our territory have led to a climate of insecurity, unprecedented destruction of the environment, and a sharp decline in the economic, health and educational infrastructures in eastern Zaire, to the detriment of the well-being of the local population.

In spite of the sacrifices and efforts that have been made up to now without the support of the international community, with the exception of assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Zaire is regularly subjected to unjustified accusations regarding arms trafficking, border incursions and the treatment of refugees.

In the light of this situation and pursuant to my meeting on 21 May 1996 at Gbadolite with a high-level delegation headed by Mr. George Moose, United States Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, as well as the meeting held at Geneva on 26 May 1996 with the former President of the United States of America, Mr. Jimmy Carter, it was agreed that I should write to you to request the dispatch of United Nations observers to North and South Kivu in Zaire.

The mission of these United Nations observers would essentially be to exercise continuous surveillance over the flow of goods through the airports of Goma in North Kivu and Bukavu in South Kivu. They will also have the task of monitoring the movements of persons along the common borders of Zaire with Rwanda and Burundi.

I trust that you will understand the reason for my request, the sole purpose of which is to establish a climate of confidence in the Great Lakes region and promote a better understanding among the members of the international community of the situation in eastern Zaire.

(Signed) MOBUTU SESE SEKO KUKU NGBENDU WA ZA BANGA

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General Assembly
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A/50/974
S/1996/421
11 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 6 June 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 5 June 1996, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tuluy TANÇ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-14547 (E) 110696 120696

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ANNEX

Letter dated 5 June 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the true facts concerning the border incident that took place on 3 June 1996 in Lefkoşa (Nicosia), involving the shooting of a Greek Cypriot National Guard soldier, and to deplore the reckless exploitation of this unfortunate incident by the Greek Cypriot side in a letter dated 3 June 1996 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations (A/50/969-S/1996/404 dated 4 June 1996).

The incident took place in the Köşklüçiftlik area of Lefkoşa, to the south-west of the British High Commission, at 0630 hours local time, when a Greek Cypriot National Guard soldier, in full battle gear, violated the buffer zone and, by using a bridge and a road which only personnel of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) are allowed to use, crossed into Turkish Cypriot territory.

The soldier was verbally warned by our sentries in the area in accordance with the standard procedures and internationally accepted rules of engagement. As he ignored the verbal warnings and continued to advance, the soldiers on patrol duty who had come to the area fired warning shots in the air and into the ground in order to make him stop and turn back.

As he continued his advance in spite of the repeated warnings, he was fired upon, but only as a last resort in order to stop him. He was then seen throwing himself on the ground and disappearing into the bushes in the area.

An UNFICYP soldier on duty at observation post UN-60, who had heard the shots came to the area and, in view of the seriousness of the situation, was told to come with his commanding officer. When the local UNFICYP Commander arrived at the scene at 0655 hours local time, he was taken to the exact location of the incident after a brief discussion. As it was observed that the Greek Cypriot soldier had been wounded, he was taken to hospital in a United Nations ambulance immediately.

The investigations carried out in the area have revealed that,

(a) The incident took place in territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and not in the buffer zone;

(b) The Greek Cypriot soldier in question was fully warned both verbally and by firing into the air and the ground;

(c) Although he was not at first seen carrying a rifle, since he was in full military gear, he was thought to be carrying grenades, explosives or a handgun and, therefore, posing a threat to the Turkish Cypriot personnel.

It will be seen that the information contained in the Greek Cypriot representative's aforementioned letter is deliberately wrong and is designed to mislead the world public opinion by exploiting such an unfortunate incident. The attempt to lay the responsibility for the incident on Turkey, while no Turkish soldier was involved in the incident, shows the intent behind this shameless propaganda and the extent to which the Greek Cypriot side will go in its vilification campaign.

We protest and deplore this attitude of the Greek Cypriot side and express the hope that those concerned will take the necessary measures so that such incidents do not recur.

I shall be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/422
11 June 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EL SALVADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to address you with reference to your note dated 12 January 1996 (SCA/10/96), regarding Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) of 31 March 1992 and 11 November 1993 respectively and, acting on instructions from my Government, for the relevant purposes, I wish to inform you that, according to the records of the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, there is no trade with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(Signed) Ricardo G. CASTANEDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-14571 (E) 120696 120696 130696

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/423
11 June 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States, British and French aircraft continued over the period 16-31 May 1996 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation. The details are as follows:

1. In the northern region 100 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Aqrah, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

2. In the southern region 738 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Maymunah, Shatrah, Hamzah, Qal'at Salih, Basra, Salman, Amarah, Shanafiyah and Lasaf.

3. On 21 occasions United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated the Republic of Iraq's airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwait.

4. Hostile United States-Jordanian aerial activity inside Iraqi airspace on 22 and 31 May 1996 consisted of 21 sorties over Lasaf, Amghar (in Najaf Governorate) and Ma'aniyah.

5. At 1235 hours on 25 May 1996 a hostile two-aircraft formation dropped 10 heat flares 5 kilometres south of the Qush area, north of Mosul.

You are requested to intervene with the countries in question with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

96-14577 (E) 120696 120696 130696

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These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/424
11 June 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 10 June 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Abd al-Ghani Abd al-Ghafur, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-14583 (E) 120696 120696 130696

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Annex

Letter dated 10 June 1996 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that on the morning of 28 April 1996 a black United States warplane coming from the direction of Kuwait violated Iraqi airspace and dropped large quantities of hostile and inflammatory leaflets in civilian areas of southern Iraq.

I request you to intervene with the two countries in question, as is required by the responsibilities entrusted to you under the Charter of the United Nations, so as to halt and prevent any repetition of actions that threaten the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Iraq, alarm the civilian population and constitute grave violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law.

In accordance with the principle of international liability, I affirm the legally established right of the Republic of Iraq to compensation for the material and other damage sustained by the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State as a result of such actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Ghani ABD AL-GHAFUR
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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General Assembly
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GENERAL

A/51/162
S/1996/425
11 June 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 41 of the preliminary list*
SUPPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
OF THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO
PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR
RESTORED DEMOCRACIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 11 June 1996 from the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a declaration entitled "For Inter-ethnic Accord, Peace and Economic and Cultural Cooperation in the Caucasus", adopted at a meeting of the heads of State of the Republic of Armenia, the Azerbaijani Republic, Georgia and the Russian Federation, held in Kislovodsk on 3 June 1996 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 41 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. ARZOUMANIAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Armenia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ya. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Azerbaijani Republic
to the United Nations

(Signed) P. CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Georgia
to the United Nations

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

* A/51/50.

96-14590 (E) 130696 140696 150696

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ANNEX

Declaration entitled "For Inter-ethnic Accord, Peace and Economic and Cultural Cooperation in the Caucasus", adopted at a meeting of the heads of State of the Republic of Armenia, the Azerbaijani Republic, Georgia and the Russian Federation, held in Kislovodsk on 3 June 1996

We, the heads of State of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation, meeting in Kislovodsk on 3 June 1996, together with the leaders of the republics, territories and regions of the Caucasus,

United by an awareness of our shared responsibility for the present and future of the Caucasus region, which is historically the cradle of peoples of diverse language groups, religions and national cultures, who represent a unique spectrum of human civilization,

Considering the Caucasus as a single integral area and a geopolitical reality,

Guided by the will of the peoples of the region to maintain and strengthen their relations of good-neighbourliness and mutual support,

Realizing the exceptional importance of ensuring inter-ethnic accord and promoting initiatives to ensure peace, security and stability in the Caucasus,

Expressing serious concern at the conflicts continuing in the region and the disruption of centuries-old political and economic ties and humanitarian contacts,

Firmly committed to the generally accepted norms of international law, the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the basic instruments of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Declare our firm resolve to promote in every possible way lasting peace and stability in the Caucasus, and to broaden and strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation among our peoples.

The armed conflicts taking place in the region are destructive and inhumane. They hinder the political, economic and social development of our countries and their closer interaction, as well as the restoration of contacts between individuals.

We appeal to all interested parties to make every effort to reach a comprehensive settlement of the ongoing conflicts on the basis of the universally recognized principles and norms of international law. In this regard, we stress the importance of the peace-keeping role of the Russian Federation and international organizations.

The participants in the meeting welcome the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Chechnya and the efforts of the President of the Russian Federation to achieve a definitive settlement of this problem.

They also welcome the signing of the memorandum on measures to ensure security and strengthen mutual confidence between the parties to the Georgian-Ossetian conflict.

The participants in the meeting express their satisfaction that the cease-fire in the Nagorny Karabakh conflict has held for two years, and pledge to accelerate the negotiations process with a view to achieving a speedy and comprehensive peaceful settlement of the conflict.

We are painfully aware of the problem of refugees and displaced persons, whatever their nationality, and shall make every effort to create conditions for their speedy and voluntary return to their homes in safety.

We categorically reject aggressive separatism, manifestations of ethnic exclusiveness, interdenominational strife and religious extremism. We are firmly resolved to promote ethnic and religious tolerance and careful and respectful treatment of the region's cultural and linguistic diversity.

We condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and are resolved to make concerted efforts to eradicate it. It is imperative to put an end to arms and drug trafficking.

We express our intention jointly to preserve and increase all the positive things that traditionally link the peoples of the Caucasus and Russia. Mutual confidence and openness, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and non-interference in internal affairs, scrupulous compliance with all obligations, and mutually advantageous partnership must become the basis of our mutual relations.

We emphasize the importance of comprehensive partnership and interaction among our States and the encouragement of integration among them on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual advantage, and the need to carry out a balanced economic policy in the Caucasus region. The paramount task in the settlement of conflicts is the formation of a common economic area, the all-round development of trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation, the implementation of joint projects in the field of telecommunications, construction, transport, fuel and energy and environmental protection, and the encouragement of investment and trade on the basis of the universally recognized principles of international law, bearing in mind cultural and historical ties.

Particular attention must be given to all-round cooperation in the protection of the unique natural environment of the Caucasus, the elimination of man-made damage and the results of natural disasters and armed conflicts, and the promotion of international tourism.

We declare that we shall support any steps undertaken by leaders at all levels, politicians, and representatives of parties, movements and diverse religious denominations with a view to strengthening international accord and

peace in the Caucasus by increasing cultural, scientific, humanitarian and other contacts and promoting the ideas of democracy and social progress.

The participants in the meeting are resolved to encourage, as far as possible, measures to achieve the goals set out in this Declaration, develop all-round cooperation between our States and their component parts in the fields of economy, culture and education and in the social sphere, and take effective measures to settle the conflicts in the Caucasus and eliminate their consequences.

We, the heads of State of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation, realizing our historical responsibility for the future of our peoples and expressing the will of millions of people, declare our readiness to do everything within our power to ensure inter-ethnic accord, peace and economic progress and to increase the cultural and historical heritage shared by the peoples of the Caucasus.

The Caucasus is our common home. It is our duty to make it a peaceful and prosperous region, in which people, proud of their history and confident in the future, can live.

For the Republic of Armenia:
Levon TER-PETROSSIAN

For the Azerbaijani Republic:
Heydar ALIYEV

For Georgia:
Eduard SHEVARDNADZE

For the Russian Federation:
Boris YELTSIN

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/426
12 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, and in particular its resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991 and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991,

Recalling also the letter from the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission to the President of the Security Council of 9 March 1996 (S/1996/182), the letter from the President of the Security Council to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission of 12 March 1996 (S/1996/183), the statement made at its 3642nd meeting on 19 March 1996 by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1996/11), and the report of the Chairman of the Special Commission of 11 April 1996 (S/1996/258),

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Recalling in this context the notes from the Secretary-General of 21 July 1993 (S/26127) and 1 December 1993 (S/26825),

Noting the progress made in the work of the Special Commission towards the elimination of Iraq's programmes of weapons of mass destruction, and outstanding problems, reported by the Chairman of the Special Commission,

Noting with concern the incidents on 11 and 12 June 1996, reported to members of the Council by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, when access by a Special Commission inspection team to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was excluded by the Iraqi authorities,

Emphasizing the importance the Council attaches to full compliance by Iraq with its obligations under resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) to permit immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission to any site which the Commission wishes to inspect,

Emphasizing the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to any such site,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Deplores the refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, which constitutes a clear violation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991);

2. Demands that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions; and that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect;

3. Expresses its full support to the Special Commission in its efforts to ensure implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/427
12 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a copy of two notes verbales with attachments dated 12 May 1996 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan, to be forwarded to the United States Department of State, on the violation of territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States in the Persian Gulf region.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-14629 (E) 130696 140696

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Annex I

Note verbale dated 17 May 1996 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text be transmitted to the United States Department of State and our office be informed of their response.

Enclosure

In the Name of the Almighty

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 27 January 1996 between the hours 11.30 and 11.45, United States warship Grubkeiv 69GC at the position of 7 miles north of Abuzar oil platform radar locked an Iranian battleship whose position was 2915N and 4927E for a period of one minute. At the same time United States aircraft P3F got closer to the Iranian battleship Tabarzin and locked its radar for a period of one minute.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests these illegal activities by the United States Government and calls for an end to such actions.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 17 May 1996 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington, D.C.

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to convey the message received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in reply to the United States Department of State's note verbale dated 1 September 1995 (a copy of which is enclosed for the Embassy's convenience).

"The United States Government's actions of creating nuisances and violating the airspace and territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been a hindrance for the Islamic Republic of Iran's sea patrolling aircraft and helicopters in performing their assigned duties. Such measures are nothing but a clear indication of the violation of the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Among them, on 8 February 1996 an Iranian helicopter with registration mark EP-HTK, in flight from Frouzan oil platform to Bushehr, was forced to return to the platform due to the frequent warnings and preventive measures of United States warships.

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while respecting and complying with the United Nations Security Council resolutions, believes that proper implementation of these resolutions cannot hinder the Islamic Republic of Iran's legitimate measures in its exclusive economic zone."

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/428
12 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 JUNE 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in reply to his note number SCA/2/96 (10-1) dated 15 May 1996, has the honour to inform the latter of the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Korea in compliance with paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) of 26 April 1996.

The Government of the Republic of Korea has instructed on 5 June 1996 all diplomatic missions and consulates of the Republic of Korea abroad to restrict visas for entry into and transit through the territory of the Republic of Korea to members of the Government of the Sudan, officials of that Government and members of the Sudanese armed forces until further notice.

96-14635 (E) 120696 140696

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/429
12 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 JUNE 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Uganda in response to the letter from the Permanent Mission of Zaire contained in Security Council document S/1996/413 of 10 June 1996.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Perezi KARUKUBIRO KAMUNANWIRE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-14662 (E) 120696 130696

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Annex

Statement by the Ministry of Defence of Uganda

The Ministry of Defence has noted with great concern the contents of the letter dated 8 June 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zaire to the United Nations contained in Security Council document S/1996/413 to the effect that a force from Uganda attacked Zaire through Bunagana killing 30 Zairean civilians.

The Ministry of Defence wishes to categorically deny such allegations and condemns this kind of unprovoked fabrication of hostile stories against Uganda. We believe this is aimed at tarnishing our image as well as diverting international attention from the events currently going on in Zaire.

The facts on the ground are that on the morning of 6 June 1996, at around 0100 hours, gunfire was heard inside Zaire in areas close to the Ugandan border post of Bunagana. Following that incident, refugees started entering Uganda to escape the fighting and by the following day the number of refugees received as a result of the incident had come to 800 and 200 head of cattle. This matter has been reported and handed over to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Ministry of Local Government for appropriate handling. The refugees are available for interview by anybody interested in the actual facts.

The Ministry wis[illegible] to make it absolutely clear that the event of 6 June 1996 is not an isolated incident that has led to refugees flocking into Uganda escaping from areas of conflict in Zaire. It is indeed public knowledge that we have received several hundreds of Zairean refugees who have entered Uganda in the recent past through different border points at Kisoro, Kinkizi and Mpondwe.

It is equally important to note that on 26 April 1996 a group of Ugandan dissidents led by one Haji Kabeba based in Zaire attacked Kisoro, in south-western Uganda, through Busanza and killed three Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) soldiers, two soldiers' wives and one child. This group was repulsed, seven of the bandits were killed and three captured alive. Information gathered from those who were captured revealed that they were linked to the Sudan-based West Nile Bank Front of Juma Oris. We indeed issued a statement condemning this unprovoked attack and have since sent a note of protest to the Government of Zaire who have not responded to date.

However, we would like to reiterate that the Government of Uganda believes in peaceful coexistence with our neighbours aimed at promoting regional stability, especially in the Great Lakes region, which is currently facing some of the worst social, political and security problems. The public is therefore reassured that despite such attacks we shall not be deterred from pursuing this noble cause.

Uganda will continue to work tirelessly with all her neighbours and the international community at large to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the problems in the region.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/430
13 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 June 1996 (S/1996/412),

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Expressing its grave concern at the serious deterioration of the situation in Tajikistan and stressing the urgent need for the Tajik parties to adhere sincerely and in good faith to the commitments they have made,

Recalling the commitments made by the parties to resolve the conflict and to achieve national reconciliation in the country exclusively through peaceful, political means on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises and stressing the inadmissibility of any hostile acts in Tajikistan and on the Tajik-Afghan border,

Stressing the need for an early resumption of talks between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO), expressing its hope that substantive progress will be achieved as soon as possible towards a political settlement of the conflict and encouraging the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in this direction,

Emphasizing that the primary responsibility rests with the Tajik parties themselves in resolving their differences, and that the international assistance provided by this resolution must be linked to the process of national reconciliation and the promotion of democracy,

Expressing its satisfaction at the regular contacts between the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) and the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces and the Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Tajikistan,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General of 7 June 1995;

2. Calls upon the parties immediately to cease hostilities and to comply fully with the Tehran Agreement (S/1994/1102, annex 1) and all the other obligations they have assumed, and strongly urges them to extend the cease-fire for the whole duration of the inter-Tajik talks;

3. Decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT until 15 December 1996 subject to the proviso that the Tehran Agreement remains in force and the parties demonstrate their commitment to an effective cease-fire, to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy and further decides that this mandate will remain in effect unless the Secretary-General reports to the Council that these conditions have not been met;

4. Expresses its intention to review the future of the United Nations commitment in Tajikistan should the prospects for the peace process not have improved during the mandate period;

5. Calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Representative and to resume the round of inter-Tajik talks without delay in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, with the assistance of the countries and regional organizations acting as observers at the inter-Tajik talks;

6. Calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with UNMOT and to ensure the safety of the personnel of the United Nations and other international organizations, and also calls on them, in particular the Government of Tajikistan, to lift all restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMOT personnel;

7. Calls also upon the parties to resume the activities of the Joint Commission without delay and, in this context, encourages the Tajik opposition to accept in good faith the security guarantees offered to them by the Government of Tajikistan;

8. Calls upon the Afghan authorities and the UTO to finalize arrangements that would permit the establishment of an additional liaison post at Taloqan;

9. Urges the Tajik parties to cooperate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross to facilitate the exchange of prisoners and detainees between the two sides;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the Tehran Agreement, progress towards a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and the operations of UNMOT;

11. Expresses its deep concern over the worsening of the humanitarian situation, aggravated by the recent natural calamities, and urges Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously in support of the

humanitarian relief efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations;

12. Encourages States to contribute to the voluntary fund established by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 968 (1994) in particular in the expectation of the resumption of work of the Joint Commission;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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S/1996/431
12 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As will be recalled, the Security Council, by its resolution 1048 (1996) of 29 February 1996, extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for a final period of four months. In the attached letter of 31 May 1996, President Préval has requested the presence of a multinational force in Haiti for a further six-month period. My report to the Security Council, due by 15 June 1996, will contain recommendations in this regard.

I should be grateful if you would bring President Préval's letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

96-14687 (E) 120696 120696 130696

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Annex

[Original: French]

Letter dated 31 May 1996 from the President of the Republic of Haiti addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you the serious concern of the Haitian Government as the deadline of 30 June 1996, the date on which the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) comes to an end, approaches.

The current context of the social climate in Haiti requires the Government to have at its disposal an adequate public force for the maintenance of order and security. Our newly established National Police is unfortunately not fully in a position to assume that responsibility.

Accordingly, I am writing to request the Security Council to authorize the presence of a multinational force in Haiti for a further six-month period. This extension would have the doubly beneficial effect of supporting the maintenance of public order and strengthening the National Police.

(Signed) René PRÉVAL

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/51/164
S/1996/432
13 June 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 37 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 12 June 1996 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States for the current month, to transmit to you a photocopy of the document containing the resolution on the international presence in Haiti adopted at the seventh plenary session of the twenty-sixth regular session of the Organization of American States (OAS), held in Panama City from 3 to 6 June 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 37 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo G. CASTANEDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/51/50.

96-14774 (E) 130696 130696 140696

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ANNEX

Resolution of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States

INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE IN HAITI

(Resolution adopted at the seventh plenary session, held on June 6, 1996)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the exercise of the powers conferred on it by General Assembly resolution AG/RES.1080 (XXI-O/91), the Permanent Council convened an ad hoc Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on September 30, 1991, the very day on which the coup d'etat had taken place in Haiti, to assess the seriousness of the events that had occurred and had caused the sudden and violent interruption of the democratic process in that country;

Bearing in mind resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 Corr.1, MRE/RES.4/92, MRE/RES.5/93 Corr.1, MRE/RES.6/94, and MRE/RES.7/95, adopted by the ministers of foreign affairs of the member States with respect to the restoration of democracy in Haiti; resolutions CP/RES.567 (870/91), CP/RES.575 (885/92), CP/RES.594 (923/92), CP/RES.610 (968/93), CP/RES.630 (987/94), and CP/RES.633 (995/94), as well as declarations CP/DEC.2 (896/92), CP/DEC.8 (927/93), CP/DEC.9 (931/93), CP/DEC.10 (934/94), CP/DEC.14 (960/93), CP/DEC.15 (967/93), CP/DEC.18 (986/94), and CP/DEC.21 (1006/94), adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States;

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolutions 841 (1993), 861 (1993), 862 (1993), 867 (1993), 873 (1993), 875 (1993), 905 (1994), 917 (1994), 933 (1994), 940 (1994), 944 (1994), 948 (1994), 964 (1994), 975 (1995), 1007 (1995), and 1048 (1996) and General Assembly resolutions 46/7 (1991), 46/138 (1991), 47/20 A (1992), 47/20 B (1993), 48/27 A (1993), 48/27 B (1994), 49/27 (1994), and 49/201 (1994), concerning the crisis in Haiti;

Reaffirming that one of the essential purposes of the Organization of American States is to promote and consolidate representative democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention;

Considering:

That the international community, particularly through the Organization of American States and the United Nations, responded to the appeal of the Haitian Government by taking the necessary steps to reinstate the constitutional government of the people of Haiti, in accordance with their sovereign will, as expressed overwhelmingly in the December 16, 1990, elections; and

That the rule of law was restored in that country with the return to constitutional order on October 15, 1994, the reinstatement of the officials legitimately elected by the Haitian people in December 1990, and the successful holding of free and democratic local, parliamentary, and presidential elections in 1995, leading to a peaceful and democratic transfer of power;

Taking into account that the efforts of President René Préval and the Government and people of Haiti to consolidate democracy and ensure strict observance of human rights and the socio-economic development of Haiti should be firmly supported by the international community and, in particular, by the member States of the Organization of American States; and

Observing that the Government of Haiti, with the support of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, has launched programmes aimed at consolidating democratic institutions in Haiti;

Resolves:

1. To express its deepest satisfaction at the consolidation of the rule of law in Haiti, thanks to the establishment a stable government that respects democratic principles.

2. To congratulate the people and Government of Haiti on their efforts to bring about national reconciliation and embark on a process of strict observance of human rights.

3. To reaffirm the member States' staunch resolve to continue their active cooperation in strengthening the rule of law and the democratic system in Haiti, promoting sustained economic development and strict observance of human rights in that country.

4. To recommend that the OAS/United Nations International Civilian Mission continue its activities in Haiti.

5. To congratulate the heads of State and Government of the OAS member and permanent observer States, the ad hoc Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on Haiti, the secretaries general of the OAS and the United Nations, their special envoys, the OAS/United Nations International Civilian Mission, the countries comprising the Group of Friends of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Caribbean Community, and various prominent members of the international community for their political and material contributions to the restoration of security, stability, peace, and the rule of law in Haiti.

6. To encourage the international community to sustain, during this period of transition, the same level of commitment it demonstrated during the years of crisis, and to recommend that, at the request of the Haitian Government, the community maintain a strong presence in Haiti and extend, also at the Government's request, its full support for strengthening the National Police Force and consolidating the stable and democratic environment necessary for economic growth and development.

7. To support the initiatives of the member States and permanent observers at the Organization of American States to strengthen their partnership with the Government and people of Haiti within the framework of efforts to advance sustainable development.

8. To urge international financial institutions to enhance their support to Haiti so that its Government may meet the many pressing socio-economic needs of the population that could threaten the stability of the rule of law and the policy of national reconciliation launched with the return to constitutional order.

9. To request that the OAS Secretary General present a quarterly written report on the execution of this resolution to the Permanent Council and transmit it also to the United Nations Secretary-General, the international financial institutions, and the Governments of the member and permanent observer States.

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13 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 JUNE 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1021 (1995) which was adopted by the Security Council on 22 November 1995 concerning the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment imposed by resolution 713 (1991).

It will be recalled that operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1021 (1995) requested me to prepare in a timely way, and to submit to the Council, the reports referred to in its paragraph 1. Those reports included a report on implementation of Annex 1B (Agreement of Regional Stabilization) of the Dayton Peace Agreement, which was to be submitted after the 180th day following my submission of a report that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had formally signed the Dayton Peace Agreement.

The 180th day fell on 11 June 1996. I accordingly drew the attention of the Permanent Observer of Switzerland, in his capacity as Representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), to my reporting obligations under resolution 1021 (1995) and asked to be provided with any relevant information.

I now have the honour to convey the attached communication dated 11 June 1996 which I have received from the Representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE and which describes progress achieved in implementing Article 2 of Annex 1B of the Dayton Agreement. I shall convey to the Security Council such further information as may be received from the Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter and its enclosures to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Letter dated 11 June 1996 from the Representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you the attached "Progress Report on the Implementation of Article 2 of Annex 1-B of the Dayton Accord", issued by Ambassador Márton Krasznai of the Republic of Hungary, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE, Federal Councillor Flavio Cotti, Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) Johannes J. MANZ
Ambassador
Representative of the Chairman-in-Office
of the OSCE

Enclosure

Progress Report on the Implementation of Article II of Annex 1-B of the Dayton Accord

The overall state of implementation of the Agreement on Confidence and Security-building Measures signed 26 January 1996 under the provisions of the Agreement on Regional Stabilization (Article 2 of Annex 1-B of the Dayton Accord) is satisfactory. The ability of the Parties to implement the Agreement has been improving gradually. On the other hand, due to a high degree of suspicion which remains between the Federation and the Republika Srpska and a somewhat chaotic demobilization process, implementation of some provisions of the Agreement needs to be improved.

Exchange of military information took place on February 15. This information was updated in early May. A new information exchange is going to take place on June 15. Information provided so far was incomplete but the quality of the latest set of data has improved somewhat.

Altogether 16 inspections have taken place under OSCE auspices and leadership and some others will follow. The Parties have acquired a good deal of experience in conducting and receiving inspections and the atmosphere of inspections has generally been satisfactory.

A hotline between headquarters is expected to be operational by the end of this week. The Parties have not yet complied with the provision of the Agreement on accrediting military liaison missions to each others' headquarters, however the regular meetings of the Military Liaison Mission in Sarajevo with the participation of the three Parties and the OSCE Mission fulfill this role partially.

The Parties have fully complied with a number of important provisions of the Agreement, among others constraining measures, restrictions on military deployment and notification of disbandment of special operations and armed civilian groups. They have formally or partially complied with a number of measures, like the restraints on re-introduction of foreign forces or identification of weapons production facilities. A number of confidence building measures offered by the Agreement have not yet been used due to objective circumstances - like the observation of exercises of airbase visits.

The OSCE - through the regular meetings of the Joint Consultative Commission, the Military Liaison Mission and the OSCE Mission in Sarajevo provides continuing assistance to the Parties in implementing the Agreement.

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S/1996/434
14 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 JUNE 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Ghana to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to forward herewith, for the attention of the President of the Security Council, a letter addressed to him by Flt. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, President of the Republic of Ghana and Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on the situation in Western Sahara.

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Ghana would be grateful for the publication of this note and its attachment as a document of the Security Council.

96-14964 (E) 140696 150696

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Annex

Letter dated 11 June 1996 from the President of the Republic of Ghana addressed to the President of the Security Council

We in the West Africa subregion have been following with keen interest the daunting tasks the United Nations has faced in its attempt to help resolve the Western Sahara issue. Our interest in the ongoing conflict in Western Sahara is sustained by the fact that territory remains the last vestige of colonialism on the African continent. The Western Sahara issue also underscores the abhorrence we hold for an African country that attempts to colonize another African country.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) like the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is aware of the tremendous efforts the United Nations body put into the negotiations which led to the drawing up of the United Nations peace plan for Western Sahara. ECOWAS has always expressed its support for the United Nations peace plan and has always urged the full implementation of the peace plan. In this regard, we are conscious of the intense involvement of the Security Council in the peace process in the Western Sahara.

I am moved by the latest developments in the implementation of the United Nations peace plan in Western Sahara to transmit to you the concerns of our subregional organization on the difficulties placed in the path of the United Nations during the identification of potential voters in Western Sahara. We are acutely aware that the persistent frustrations the United Nations has faced in its work in Western Sahara have led to the declaration by the United Nations Secretary-General to suspend temporarily the United Nations involvement in the peace process in Western Sahara.

On behalf of ECOWAS I strongly appeal to you to revive the United Nations involvement in Western Sahara. Just as the United Nations has urged ECOWAS not to relent in its determination to bring permanent and durable peace to war-torn Liberia, so do we fervently urge the United Nations to reconsider its latest decision on Western Sahara. For the sake of the hundreds of innocent men, women and children who could lose their lives if the cease-fire in the Spanish Sahara were to be broken, we appeal to you to have the United Nations resume, without any further delay, its involvement in the identification process.

The United Nations must encourage the Polisario authorities and the Moroccan Government to engage in direct dialogue in a determined effort to break the impasse that currently grips the peace process in Western Sahara. The United Nations is eminently qualified to undertake that assignment and must not relinquish its responsibilities to the people of Western Sahara who yearn for an early referendum to settle the long-drawn-out dispute. Without the United Nations active involvement in Western Sahara, that territory's future will be bleak and Africa would again suffer a great set-back in trying to rid itself of another conflict.

ECOWAS, like OAU, is steadfastly committed in its support for the United Nations intervention in Western Sahara. ECOWAS upholds the United Nations peace plan as the best framework within which the Western Sahara issue could be peacefully settled.

(Signed) Jerry John RAWLINGS
President of the Republic of Ghana
and Chairman of ECOWAS